

Juniata Sentinel.



A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union no power shall sever;
A union of hearts, and a union of hands,
And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN,
Wednesday Morning, February 6, 1867.

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher.

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL has the largest circulation of any paper published in this County. It is therefore the best advertising medium. It is a paper, truly loyal, ably conducted, a first class localist, and well worthy of the patronage of every loyal citizen in the County.

THE STATE DEBT.

Bonds of Pennsylvania, to the sum of \$23,000,000, are past due and unpaid. The State Treasurer has endeavored on several occasions to purchase part of them with moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund, but has entirely failed. The owners preferred to hold on, rather than seek new investments. Nevertheless, the fact that the bonds are over-due, has been made the occasion of reproach against the Commonwealth by outsiders.

Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, acting upon the suggestion of Treasurer Kemble, has brought forward a bill to authorize a new six per cent loan to cancel the old bonds. Five millions of the new bonds are to be payable after five and within ten years; eight millions after ten and within fifteen years. These bonds are to be sold to the highest bidder, but not below par, the old bonds to be receivable in payment. The old bonds are below par, but the bill should distinctly say they should be taken at not less than par. This would be to exchange new bonds for old ones, leaving the holder in just as good condition as he now is.

The old bonds are mostly five per cent, but the interest was payable in gold, and was actually so paid until the premium of coin ran up to a fearful point. Since then the interest has been paid in greenbacks. In raising the rate of interest to six per cent, it should be fixed beyond dispute, that the interest will be paid in currency.

INMATES OF POOR HOUSES.

Judge Stone, of the Allegheny Quarter Sessions, lately had before him three petitions from the Directors of the County Home, setting forth that certain parties therein named had become charges upon the county, and that certain other parties, children and grand-children of the indigent persons, were amply able to support them comfortably for the future, and to refund to the county such sums of money as had already been expended for their support. In every case the Court fixed the amount of compensation which was to be assessed upon the children and grand-children.

The principle of law settled in these cases, says the Pittsburg Commercial, is a very important one, and is this: That the father, or mother, if able, is bound to support his or her children or grand-children; and prevent them becoming a charge upon the public—and the like duty legally devolves upon the children or grand-children of aged, infirm or indigent parents or grand-parents. If the parties neglect to do so, the Poor-Directors can apply to the Judges of the Quarter Sessions, and if the ability of the parties is established, compel repayment of whatever public money has been expended, and a sufficient sum per week for the future maintenance of the party.

LAST SPRING AND SUMMER the Democrats and Conservatives found a good deal of solid satisfaction in denouncing Congress, and in predicting that the people, at the elections then approaching, would stamp it with reprobation. The elections came, and the people did not do such things. Congress was emphatically approved. All the advanced Radicals were re-nominated and re-elected. Only the Conservatives and half-hearted Radicals were dropped. For a time the abuse of Congress was silenced. Recently, however, it has been renewed. In view of the undeniable facts, we submit that the real point of objection is not against Congress, but against Popular Government. The objectors do not want the people to govern, but only an insignificant faction.

The passage of the Tariff Bill, by the United States Senate, is an event well worthy of congratulation. The vote was twenty-seven to ten, all the Democrats present but two voting against it. On the final passage of the bill, both the Pennsylvania Senators were absent or

AUTOCRATIC vs. DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Nothing can be more absurd than the talk about our government now undergoing a violent change in favor of the spirit of the Constitution, because Congress has determined to assume and use those dormant powers expressly conferred to it by the Constitution, but hitherto not used. Undoubtedly the purpose of this outcry is to sustain the President in his gross offences against Congress and popular sovereignty. It is natural enough for an Executive who denies to Congress all power of legislation, not only in regard to the reconstruction of the conquered States, but to almost all political matters where his own views differ from those of the people's representatives, to treat as a revolution the overruling of his numerous vetoes and the announcement of his arbitrary acts. The mystery is as to the process by which he has been able to induce two Republican Justices of the Supreme Court to assist him in this movement. While the people and their representatives are firm and clear in their views and policy on this question, there seems to be some evil influence at work to destroy the faith of our Senators and Supreme Judges.

We have shown so fully and at length the exact authority under which Congress is acting, that it is not necessary to repeat it here. It is sufficient to call attention to the general principles involved in the case, which fortunately are of so much importance as to command themselves to the attention of all. When these are properly studied, no one can mistake the course to be pursued, for on the one hand we have the principles of government by autocracy, or the one-man power, and on the other, of democracy, or by the representatives of the people. As the purpose of the Constitution could not possibly have been to make an autocracy, but a free democratic republic, it must be obvious that most of the assumptions on which the policy of the present Congress are held to be unconstitutional, violent and revolutionary, are diametrically opposed to the spirit in which the Constitution was framed.

Of late years it has been universally conceded, both in Europe and America, that the President of the United States wields more actual power than any constitutional monarch in Europe. This was under the most ordinary and limited interpretation of the prerogatives of the office. But Mr. Johnson has stretched his assumptions of power far beyond all precedent, and seems inclined to imitate precisely these usurpations. Great and perilous as were previously the attributes of the Presidency, he has made them more so; and in fact, in his hands, they have become most dangerous to the liberties of the republic. To contend that what he has done and is doing every day is constitutional, and that Congress is grossly in error in opposing and fettering him, is virtually to contend that the framers of the Constitution had no faith in representative institutions, and that under pretext of organizing a republic they act up a sort of elective monarchy.

It is absolutely essential that the people should now prove by the course of Congress that they always hold in their possession the means of rectifying Executive errors. We must prove that this is not a government of Executive caprice and arbitrary power, but of law and order, of democratic republican institutions, of representative legislation and popular basis. If Mr. Johnson's assumptions should be tolerated, our government would in a great measure lose its character of republican and become autocratic. It is proper that we should look this matter sternly in the face, for it nearly and dearly concerns all our liberties, and must be held to be the most important issue of the day. President Johnson found himself opposed by an adverse majority in Congress. Instead of treating it respectfully and deferentially, as became the occasion, he, in the most insolent and defiant language he could utter, insulted, slandered and denounced that majority, and appealed to the constituents of the members. Elections have since been held, at which he appeared as an advocate in his own behalf, backed by all the influence of his Cabinet and the countenance of the great heroes of the war, as well as of the whole strength of the Democratic party, and Congress has been sustained and vindicated in the most triumphant manner. Instead of bowing to this verdict of a tribunal to which he had himself appealed, he goes on in his headlong course, repeats his insults, and vetoes right and left all the important acts of Congress.

It is by his inspiration that the charge of revolution is made against Congress. It is the act of one who is himself guilty of the most outrageous usurpations, and it is made as an offset to his own acts.

Let the people look at this matter fairly and squarely. The powers Congress is now exercising are those conferred to it by the Constitution. They are the conservative powers requisite, nay indispensable, to the maintenance of popular liberties, and are now wielded because the emergency demands that they should be.

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LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1867.
DEAR SENTINEL—Now that Governor Geary has been inaugurated and appointed his principal appointments, General Cameron elected United States Senator, and both Houses settled down to steady work, I propose to keep your readers acquainted with events transpiring at the State capital.

Thus far there has been little private legislation, though both Houses have not formed private confederates and are preparing a large amount of business. There is a strong feeling against long and unnecessary adjournments, and in favor of hard work and a short session.

National affairs have attracted much attention and developed much discussion. The Constitutional Amendments have been fully and ably discussed in both Houses and have passed the Senate by a strict party vote. Some of the ablest arguments and most eloquent addresses ever delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania were elicited by this discussion. Could these arguments be brought home to every voter, and every voter be induced to read and ponder them carefully, Pennsylvania would vote as overwhelmingly Republican as does Massachusetts.

The Resolutions of censure upon Cowan introduced some time since have also developed much debate and compelled the Democracy, already sick of their elephant, to commit themselves still more needlessly to the exploded "policy" and failing fortunes of Johnson, much against the judgment of the more cautious and prudent.

A few bills of public interest have been introduced into each House. In the Senate Mr. Dingham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to report a Free railroad bill, and declaring that its consideration should take precedence of any local legislation. Mr. Landis offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to prepare an act relative to the education of soldiers orphans. After considerable discussion in reference to the want of legislation on this subject, the committee on Education (Dr. Worthington, Chairman) was instructed to report a bill regulating the matter. It should be remarked that heretofore there has been but little legislation on the subject, the whole plan upon which these schools are established being the work of the Superintendent.

In the House Col Quay introduced a bill to provide for a Convention to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white." Messrs. Woodward, Hoffman, Gallagher, Westbrook and Collins were appointed by the Speaker as a Committee to provide a new Arsenal, very badly needed.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel says the following colloquy recently occurred between a noisy, brawling Democratic politician, and a quiet, observing Republican. It hit the nail on the head, and is too good to be lost:

Democrat—I demand to know, sir, if the States lately in rebellion are in the Union or out of the Union. Just answer that, if you will?

Republican—The question is well illustrated in your own personal history. Four years ago you united with the church here; and, if I am rightly informed, you have been rather a hard member to manage; and lately charges have been preferred against you for downright misconduct, and you have been suspended until your case can be examined, and your fitness for membership determined. Now, sir, I demand to know whether you are in the church or out of the church?

The Democrat appeared to see the point, and left.

It will be remembered, a few months ago, that a party of women broke open the rum shops of Greedfield, Ind., and destroyed the contents. They had taken the idea into their head to effect at one stroke, a temperance reform. But the liquor dealers conspired and such the fair rioters for damages, coming out barely successful, receiving the trifling verdict of \$625, from a jury which held out eighteen hours before they could determine upon the punishment of the ladies.

An association of ladies has been formed in Memphis for the purpose of raising funds to erect at Memphis, or some designated spot, a magnificent church edifice to the memory of the fallen confederates. Among the honorary members are Mrs. Jeff. Davis, Mrs. General Lee, Mrs. E. P. Blair and Mrs. Andrew Johnson.

Have we had a Murder in our Midst? *Mysterious Disappearance of a Man After Threats to Take His Life—Arrest of "California Jack."*—A man named Levi Paup, who boarded at Frechurn's hotel, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, has been missing for two weeks past, and all efforts to find him have been of no avail. Since then it has been discovered that upon the day on which he disappeared, an individual known as "California Jack" (whose name is George Morrison) threatened to take the life of the man who soon after so mysteriously disappeared. This morning Aaron R. Paup, a brother to Levi, appeared before acting Mayor Stecker, and made information against Morrison, as follows:

Dauphin County, ss:
Personally appeared Aaron R. Paup, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that, from information received, he has good reason to believe, and that he does believe, that, on or about the 19th day of January, A. D. 1867 at Harrisburg, at Frechurn's Hotel, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, one George Morrison quarrelled with Levi Paup, the brother of deponent, and that he, the said Morrison, did then and there threaten to "cut out the heart" of said Levi Paup, and kill him; and, further deponent saith that on the aforesaid date his brother suddenly disappeared from said hotel, and also from the city, and that he believes that he has been foully dealt with or murdered, and that said Morrison & others did deal foully with or murder said Levi Paup, contrary to the act in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

[Signed] A. R. PAUP.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1867.

PETER STECKER,
Mayor pro tem.

This forenoon Morrison was arrested by Barney Campbell, Chief of Police, at Shultz's boarding house, in the Sixth ward; and at half past ten o'clock he had a hearing before the Mayor pro tem.

Samuel Frechurn, proprietor of the hotel where the difficulty occurred, testified that on Saturday evening, January 19th, Morrison and a female came in a sleigh (leaving the woman in it) and came into the bar room. While he was there Levi Paup (a boarder) got into the sleigh and drove away, but soon after returned; during his absence, Morrison threatened to "cut the d—d heart out of the man who had taken the sleigh. He and young Frechurn then started out to look for the team, which was gone but a short time. Witness testified that he never saw Paup afterwards. He disappeared, leaving his trunk and clothing at the hotel. He owed but a few dollars for boarding, and the trunk alone is worth the amount. Morrison (who was also a boarder there at that time) did not return to the hotel until late the following day.

A young man, named George Harris, testified that while Morrison was in the hotel, the woman invited witness to get in the sleigh and drive to a store, and that after he returned, Paup started off with the team, and upon discovering this fact, Morrison threatened to knock witness' teeth down his throat for allowing the sleigh to be taken away. Harris also saw Morrison and young Frechurn go across Second street, and on a corner the former pulled off his coat.

There was no evidence elicited to show that Morrison murdered Paup, but the fact that the latter mysteriously disappeared after the former made the threat to cut his heart out, makes the case look rather dark for "California Jack."

In default of \$1,500 bail, the accused was committed for a further hearing, to take place at 2 o'clock on Thursday next. Morrison has been in Harrisburg for several weeks, most of which time he passed in the company of boarders, and in sporting generally. He is a man of excellent evil countenance, and looks as though he could be guilty of any mean act. He formerly resided in Juniata county. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Major General Thomas is a Virginian. Yet he declared before the Congressional Committee that "outrages committed upon the freedmen by white men are not punished, and there is no prospect for justice for the blacks before the courts." He further declared that the only remedy was "a supervisory military power. Cavalry at Congress should ponder these strong expressions.

If any man inclines to the belief that the reasons given by the President for disapproving the Colorado bill are the real reasons which controlled his action, let him recall the fact that the Colorado Senators were invited to the Presidential mansion, at the last session, and assured the bill should be approved if they would support Mr. Johnson's Policy.

REGULATIONS FOR PARDONS.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1—The following regulations concerning the issue of pardons have just been issued by Governor Geary:

First. No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefor shall have been given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second. No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the case, to the district attorney, or to the attorney who prosecuted; proof of which notice shall be furnished this department.

Third. All applications for pardon must have with them the following papers written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed; a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given for such refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case, and a letter from the judge setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth. Recommendations for pardon for unexpired terms of sentence must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also copy of commitment; petition from prisoner setting forth reasons, and statement from warden and inspector of prison.

Fifth. No personal application will be permitted.

Sixth. All of the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of the same in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which at least must be sent to this department. If the parties are too poor the paper-book need not be printed.

Seventh. As these rules are intended to subserve the administration of justice, they will be strictly enforced, and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing. JOHN W. GEARY,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND TEACHERS.

Every young man, whatever may be his future calling in life, will find a thorough and practical business education his greatest aid to success. Such a course may be had by all, at the expense and time necessary for a thorough preparation, can readily be spared from the earnings of every industrious youth in the country. Three months only are necessary for a preparation that shall introduce a farmer's son, teacher or mechanic, into a business position that shall bring him a good salary, and that may lead him on to a business success. At Philadelphia, Pa., a system of instruction has been introduced into J. C. McCOMBS' Business and Telegraph College that must be thoroughly practical, and work a revolution in commercial instruction in all schools having pupils, enough so that it may be introduced. Unfortunately this system of instruction can only be carried out on a tea or the larger schools of the United States, as it requires for its successful operation a great number of students in daily attendance. This course of receiving the encouragement and enthusiastic support of the leading business men and educators throughout the country, and is drawing for this College patronage from nearly every State in the Union. The practical arrangement of every department makes it profitable for young men to come hundreds of miles to enjoy its advantages, as at no other school in the country can equal advantages be had for business education.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor of Clark's School Visitor, in a notice of that institution, said:—"The Commercial College of J. C. McCOMBS combines in its plan more practicalities, and better disciplines its students for success in business than any similar institution with which I am acquainted in the city, and but one in our whole country in any wise compares with it, and that one pursues a method somewhat the same but perhaps not so fully developed.

Such a report from Rev. Alexander Clark is strong evidence of the character and standing of this school. The College from its plan of instruction, invites the attention of the masses, and as it issues many publications explanatory of its working, which are mailed free of charge, we suggest that those interested in education send an application for circulars, as they will no doubt be furnished immediately on receipt of request.

Address, J. C. McCOMBS, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 16, 1867.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE—PATTERSON, P.A.
Opposite Millfin Station, on Penn'a. Railroad.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named house. The house is large and commodious, and well ventilated, and is fitted up in single rooms and rooms for families, and is open day and night. Persons awakened for any train. The best attendance given—terms as reasonable as the times will admit.
JAN. 20-67.
F. M. MCKEY,
Owner and Proprietor.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

Universal Clothes Ringer.

The best and most popular Machine ever invented. All Washers warranted to give satisfaction. If not as represented, the washer will be taken back and the money refunded.

In offering the Washer we present you the following alternatives:

1. Either to make a woman work all day at the hardest drudgery, dangerous to health and life, fifty-two days in a year—or buy a Machine for her, with which she can do the same work in two hours, and not be tired. Consult Health.

2. Either buy goods to be rubbed to fragments on the wash-board, or buy a Machine that will cleanse without injuring garments, and so pay for itself three times a year.—Consult Economy. Sold by
J. B. M. TODD,
Patterson, Pa.

Read what our neighbors have to say:
PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, Jan. 28, '67.

J. B. M. TODD, Esq.—This is to certify that the Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer I purchased from you, will do all that is recommended if the directions for washing is strictly observed, especially for heavy clothing, one person can wash in a year—or buy a Machine for her, with which she can do the same work in two hours, and not be tired. Consult Health. It is a great saver of clothes and time. There is no other friction in washing or straining wringing. Boys or Girls of 12 to 14 years old can do the washing.
F. M. MCKEY,
Mr. J. B. M. Todd—Not since I have purchased Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer from you, wash day is no more dreaded by my wife as my little girl 14 years of age can do the washing of 2 persons, in from ten to three hours, which used to take my wife all day. I can cheerfully recommend every person to go to J. B. M. Todd's, and get a Washer and Wringer as I am confident that you will save the price of the Machine in less than one year in the saving of the of the wearing of clothes as they are washed without rubbing. Yours &c.
Jan. 29 17. JOHN BALENTINE.

JACOB BEIDLER,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Millintown and surrounding country that he has just received from the celebrated and well-sorted assortment of *Cole's, Talcott's, Chemical, Glass, Stone, and Tinware*, for medicinal purposes, and a general assortment of everything pertaining to the business.

Physicians' orders promptly filled at a small advance on cost of wholesale prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at his Store at Millintown, Pa. all kinds of Millintown, Pa. Main street, two doors west of Railroad Station, Millintown, Pa. Jan. 25, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale private soil his farm situated in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., about three miles east of Thompsonport, containing 250 acres, about 200 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder well set with choice timber, having thereon erected a large Stone Mansion, Tenant House, large Barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house. The land is well watered. The above land will be sold in whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase the property can do so by calling on
J. B. M. TODD, PATTERSON, Pa.
Jan. 25, 1867.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of *Coal and Lumber*. He has stock on hand in yard, South End, South End, and Lancaster, Pa. at the lowest cash price.

Number of all kinds and quality, such as *White Pine, Black, and Red, 14 White Pine Boards, 1 inch, second and best, White Pine worked Flooring, Hemlock Boards, Spruce, Larch, Locust, Lumber, Flooring Lath, Shingles, Strapping, Sash and Doors.*

Coal and Lumber delivered at short notice. Persons on the East side of the River can be furnished with *Lumber and Coal*, also, from our yard at Tyrone, Pa.
JAN. 17-67.
GEORGE GOSHEN.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, offers for private sale his Farm situated in Millintown township, Juniata county, Pa., about three miles from Patterson, in Licking Creek Valley, containing 100 Acres, about 85 acres cleared, the remainder well set with Oak and Chestnut Timber, having thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Wash House, Barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a never-failing spring convenient to the house. The property is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills and stores, and is a very desirable property. Persons wishing to view the property, can do so by calling on
ALEX. MCCAHAN,
Dec. 12, 1866-67.

JUNIATA HOTEL.

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, formerly kept by Amos Snyder. This is an old and well-known stand, and none more desirable for the accommodation of the public. The BAR will be stocked with the best quality of Liquors, his TABLE spread with the best of the market on hand, and his STABLE, which is one of the most desirable in town, will be attended by good and trustworthy horsemen.
april 4, '66-67.
S. R. NOTSTINE.

CUBA MILLS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is still in charge of the above named popular mill, where he is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Millfin, Patterson and vicinity, with the Choicest Brands of Flour. A large supply of Bran, Chop-Straw, and Feed of all kinds on hand. As he runs a mill wagon every Tuesday and Friday to Millfin and Patterson, customers can be particularly supplied at their doors. By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Terms Cash.
MAY 9, '66-67.
SOLOMON KAUFFMAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN STONEBERG late of Walker township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Juniata county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN McMINN, Executor.
Jan. 16-67.

F. D. MILLER
WITH
LEWIS BREMER & SONS,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
NO. 322 NORTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Jan. 12, 1867.